## Businces Notices.

-GROWLING KREEKSCAK

GENTLEMEN'S HATS—BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., will introduce the various styles for Spring on MONDAY, farch 2 They will be distinguished by the style and fluish are her hitherto secured the liberal patronage of discriminating

CHILDREN'S HATS AT GENIN'S, No. 214 BROAD-WAY.—Never has so brilliant a display of Calidren's Hata suitable for children of both sexes, been offered in New York, Mail now be found at GENIS'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paol's Church.

EXCELSIOR appears to be the moito of ESPEN-SCREID, the Hatter. His Har for the Spring surpasses all other Hats issued this reason. For elegance of coulon, richness of material and picture-sque general appearance, they have become very popular. The store is No. 118 Nassau-st., between Ana and Beckman-sts.

INDUCEMENTS TO THE PURCHASE OF SERING MED SUMMER CLOTHING -Contemplating a change in the firm on the lat of May, with a view to the same, we are desire on the 1st of mer, while stock of First Quality Ready Made Teducing our extensive stock of First Quality Ready Made Garments, and shall therefore reduce our prices for the time being, so as to present extra inducements to purchasers. The assortment comprising Region Overcoats, Dress and Business Frocks, Pantalogue and Vests in the latest style of Woolen and deen Fabrica, baving been manufactured expressly for on-

Spring and Summer sales. WM. T. JENNINGS & Co., No. 231 Broadway.

AQUASCUTUM COATS.

Travelers and citizens are invited to examine this new article of Water-Proof Coars and Cloaks for adies and gentlement of amil invoice to fill orders has been received from London and will be opened this day. The few remaining Garments are offered to our customers. Their lightness, style and adaptation to the season califies them to the notice of gentlement of taste.

Leaders and Introducers of Fashion for Gents' Hate,

Aster House, Broadway, N. Y. AQUASCUTUM COATS.

EVERYBODY GOES TO DAILEY'S,

Nos. 631 and 633 stroadway, for China, Glass and Gae Pix
Typens. Their stock is twice as large as that of any other estab
lishness in the city, and their prices are twenty per cent lowest. See their severtisement in the Dry Goods column of this

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1507.

AT LEAST FALL'S FRICES.

Now on exhibition, a large and superior stock of VELVETS,
PAPENTRY, BRUSSELS, THER. FLY and INCRAIN CARPETING,
Imported expressly for this Spring's trade, which, until further
notice, will be sold at Last Fall's FRICES. The early bird
switch & Counsiers,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand at.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, EN-CRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c., TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BOLOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See Advertisement under Day Goods. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & Co., No. 353 Broadway.

GEO. F. Peterson,
of the late firm of Peterson & Humphrey,
of the late firm of Peterson & Humphrey,
of the late firm of Peterson & Humphrey,
E. A. Priprom & Co.,
No. 70 Cond-st.
We would invite the attention of our friends and the public
to our rich Brussels Carpeting, 3/ to 10/ per yard.
Rich Veivet Carpeting, 12/ to 16/ per yard.
And all the latest Patterns of John Crossly & Sons.
Oneloths of every description, at the lowest cash prices.
Witch L. Hand.

WIGS !-HAIR-DYE ! -WIGS ! !! -BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Touries have improvements peculiar to their house. They are del-brated all ever the world for their graceful heasty, asse and derability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his mous Dyr. Sold at Barcheloe's, No. 233 Breadway.

SEWING MACHINES.-I. M. SINGER & Co.'s GA-SETTE, a beautiful Fictorial Paper, contains full and reliable information about Sewing Machiness, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject; all who read this paper will been bow to purchase a Sewing Machine with which \$1,000 a year clear profit can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette will be seat grads to all who apply by jetter or otherwise.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

DOLLAR TOILET SETS. Another lot of White Tourser Sers at one dollar.
W. J. F. Danzer & Co.,
Ne. Sel and 633 Broadway.
See our list of prices in the Dry Goods columns of this paper

SUPERIOR TREES.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Fin. bing, N. Y. The new Descriptive Catalogue of Trees and Plants graits, at FOWLER and WELLS, NO. 508 Broadway.

1,76 pounds Offinese Sugar Cane Seed.

The People's Griding National The People's Griding National The People's Griding National Turns out the most tender and delicately flavored Broils, and abates that terrible nuisance, the funes of burning fat. It must become a universal favorite in all well-regulated kitchens as soon as known. Wholesale and Retail Dep M. No. 496 Broadway, New York. No. 496 Broadway, New York.

SAWS .- HOE & Co's PATENT GROUND SAWS, PLASTRAING TROWRLS, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, at the prancipal bardware stores, at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, Nos. 28 and 31 Gold-st., or at the works, corner of Brooms, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., N. Y.

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flush tag near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their arcter early. The stock of Evergeres and other ornamental Trees is patientlelly so, d. and they are offered at LOW rates. Four Trees, Shauns, Rosss, Vines and Exotic Plants can be furnished in section 1. be furnished in great variety and of choice quarity. Trees will be delivered at Fulton Market wharf free of treight. Catalogue by mail or at No. 29 Wall st., basement.

"I have abbijzed ViRGIL'S TOKAL, and can recommend it as a safe preparation for perfaming the breath, and an excellent substitute for robacco."

Togal now prepared in such s mild form and increased flavor, has become quite popular even with the fair sex. All who would wean themselves from the the curse of tabacco chewing about try it. Retailed at Cigar and Drug stores; wholesale, No. 412 Breadway, up states.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,

AT CLAVERACK, NEW-YORK,

Three Miles from Hudson,

Board and Tuttion, 6112 a year.

MALE AND FEMALE. TERM OFERS APAIL 17.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT GURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW STANDS AT WINDOW STANDS AT WINDOW STANDS AT WINDOW STANDS AND WINDOW STANDS AND WINDOW STANDS AND STAND

IRON BEDSTEADS.

JANES, BELDE & Co., No. 356 Broadway, manufacture in their town shops all the usual kinds of IRON BEDSTEADS, and have now on hand a large stock.

CRILDREN'S CRIES.

A great variety, obean, durable and tasty.

Best Curt ED Hair Mattrassess, &c., for the different sizes always on hand.

PRISMATIC TURNING Co.'s STOCK for SALE ALERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETINGS

SH AND AMERICAN
of every variety,
of every variety,
lately imperied and now ready,
at Arrhus Donnettly's
Carpet Warehouse,
No. 98 Bowery.

FISH!! FISH FOR THE WEST!!! LARGE CODYISH, is boxes, there we established.

EXTRA No. 1 and No. 2 MACKEREL, in barrois.

Quarters, Eighth and Stateouth Kitts.

For tair by

FABL, BARTHOLOMEW & Co., No. 186 Greenwich-st.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS-NATURE'S GREAT ALLY To presente the bodils powe s by drastic purgdives, is to as as disease. These famous Fills, on the contrary, assist nature in her cet flict with disease, by revitailing the blood and expeditor all merbid matter from the system. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-sine, Now-York, and No. 214 Strand, Loudon, and by all druggists at 250., 52jc., and \$1 per box.

FINE, beautiful Hair, jet black or brown, Or treases ourling and golden, Is the certain result, without chance or doubt, use of Lyon's KATHAIRON.

Lyon's KATHAIRON receives the most unbounded commendation from all who use it. No person desir-ing be autiful Hair should be without it. Sold everywhere for

40 MURRAY STREET.

BYEARRS & MARYIS'S, IATE Rich & Co's, improved SALAMANDER SAPE, Wilder's Fatent, secured by the celebrated La
BELLE FOWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key, all made
moder the innuclaist importion of our Mr. Shearra, who has for
15 years superintended their manufacture, during which time
not a collar's worth of property has been consumed in one of
them-SZE having been tested in socidental fires. Warranted
free from dampuess.

Also, Surgiar-proof Chesta of any size, lined with hardened
site of, which cannot be dri lesi of broken.

For sale by SYKARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st,
Fratory cor. St. Mark's spiace and Av. A.

LOOK ALL AROUND-At the various stocks

Chies Chass and Gas Fixtures, and then come to us and we will show you twice as many goods and at twenty per centioner prices.

N. B.—Bee our List of Priors in the Dry Goods column of this paper. W. J. P. Datuer & Co., Nos. 64 & 633 Broadway.

EXTRA FAMILY HAMS.

2.500 there's Stag & Stays, Phipps, Saunel Davis, Quigley, and other brands choice family Hams.

Surrens Hams—1,500 therees glazed and yellow begged, in time shipping order. Eastmay & LLoyn, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-at

As Arrare or Hoxon -One of those episodes in fashionable life one of an efficient of honor came of in As Affair of Honon—One of those episodes in fashionable life only at an effect of honor cause off in the village on Sainday evening last; as usual in such matter, there was "a lady in the case." The parties were gentlemen of other, which above that that race powers as much chivalry and have as high novious of honor as their white brethren. The gentlemen Samuel Sisco and Paul Mitchell, having determined to mend their wounded honor by endeavoring to wound each other, appeared on the ground with their seconds. The ground was measured, the parties fired, and Mitchell was slightly touched on the right aim. The parties then shock hands and made up; but which "gentlemen" is to have the "lady," we are not informed.

[Jamaics Daviette.]

## New Hork Daily Triburg

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1857.

We condole with our anti-Usury-law friends on their conclusive defeat in the Sena's yesterday. For some years past they have grumb'ed at THE TRIBUNE as mainly responsible for their inability to make an impression on the Legis'sture. This year, THE TRIBUNE has attended to other matters and let them entirely alone, yet their success has been exactly as usual. The fact is, there are too many mortgaged farms in our State, and the men who owe the mortgages have no reliah for having the rates of interest thereon raised whenever money is tight in Wall street. This may be a vulgar prejudice on their part, but it will take some effort and time to overcome it. Keep trying, gentlemen!

The Republican and American Union State Convention of Pennsylvania yesterday nominated the Hon, David Wilmot of Bradford for Governor, and the Hon. William Milward of Philadelphia for Canal

A most important letter from Washington with reference to the affairs of Kansas will be found on

A detailed report of the proceedings of the Free-State Convention of Kansas will be found on another

It is very apt to be forgotten that for the growth of a great commercial city water for the accommo dation of vessels is not one whit less necessary then land for the erection of stores and houses. There is, bowever, in all growing towns having, lke New-York, an extensive water line, a constant tendency on the part of the riparian proprietors to encreach upon the water by filling up the shoaler paris of it. and it too often happens that the citizens and even the authorities look with favor upon these operations, regarding only the laud that is gained, and setting that down as so much added to the general wealth, or to the particular wealth of those favored individuals who are allowed thus to extend their lots; while they totally overlook or disregard the inevitable loss and damage inflicted on the commerce of the city, and consequently upon the value of all the property in it, by the curtailment of the pavigable water and of the accommodations to trade afforded by it. Tous, in spite of stringent laws upon the subject and the occasional appointment of Boards of Commissioners to regulate the water line of our harbor, beyond which there shall be no encroachment by piers or otherwise, New-Yo:k has been a very great sufferer in this way: and one of the most outrageous attempts of this sort has, as might have been expected, been set on foot under the Majoralty, and with the concurrence of Fernando Wood.

In the month of December, 1856, the Common Council adopted and the Mayor approved an ordinance for the continuance of East street as far north as Thirty eighth street, and giving to the adjoining proprietors the right to fill in a space between the then ex sting water line and the proposed extension of East street. This space is no less in extent than three millions and a half of square yards. Now, considering that the operation of filling up is a matter of profit rather than of expense, this might be a very nice job indeed for the parties to whom this present was made, and one for which it might reasonably be hoped that they would feel lasting gratitude, even if they did not pay something for it in advance. But then there were certain objections, and those pretty serious ones, to this extension of the land of the city at the expense of the water. Such an extension would appropriate the whole space from Fourteenth to Thirty-eighth street, on which piers could be erected. Between Thirty-eighth street and Eighty-sixth street, owing to the narrow channel-way between New-York and Biackwell's Island, and the abrupt descent of th shores into 40 and 60 feet of water, piers are out o the question. Hence the consequence of the proposed filling up would be, that from Fourteenth to Eighty-sixth street, a space of more than four miles, there would be no safe harborage for vessels, and but very limited accommodations for the lading and discharge of cargoes. Thus it is plain that a large part of the space thus authorized to be filled in was imperatively needed for the construction of piers to accommodate the growing and crowded commerce of the city. But not only was this proposed extension of the

and of the city unwise and injudicious, the passage of such an ordinance by the Common Council was in direct defiance of two laws of the State-one the act of 1807, which made the map of the Commissioners then appointed to lay out the city final and conclusive; the other an act passed so late as 1855, for the appointment of a Commission for the preservation of the harbor of New-York and to prevent encroachments thereon, which act in express terms forbade the grant of lands under water till the further direction of the Legislature. All these objections to the ordinance, both those of a physical and those of a legal character, were fully pointed out at the time in a letter from the Harbor Commissioners appointed under the above-mentioned act, addressed to Mayor Wood, subsequently to the passage of the ordinance by the Board of Councilmen, but before it was acted on by the Aldermen. They also appeared before a Committee of the Board of Aldermen, with whom they remon strated against the measure, both as an unla aful invasion of the property of the State, and as highly injurious to navigation. But not withstanding all this, the city authorit es, neglecting the uniform practice of first applying to the Legislature for permission to alter the plan of the city, when deemed desirable, proceeded, to the great loss, damage and beconvenience of the commerce of the city, to pass this erdinance, thus making a present to certain favored individuals, of three and a half mil liens of square yards of land belonging partly to the city but mostly to the State.

The Commissioners have slace adopted two lines for that part of the Harbor, the one a bulk-head ize, the other a pier-head line. The line of solid filling authorized by the ordinance extends nine hundred and four feet at its points of greatest divergence from the Commissioners' bu'k-head line and five bundred and sixty-eight feet from the r plet head line. The Commissioners have allowed between their pier head line and the reef of rocks running s with from Brackwell's Island a space of a thousand feet, while the ordinance extends the solid filling to within about five hundred feet of the reef, thus leaving no room for piers at all, except by destroying the navigation of the main or west branch of the East River, between Manhattan and Blackwell's Islands. In the view of the Commissioners. the time is now at hand when the crowded condition of the East River and the large number of ferries will make it dingerous for the Sound steamers to pass to and from their present landings in the

lower part of the city. In that case accommodation for them will be needed above Fourteenth street, and should the proposed filling in be accomplished, it would become necessary to buy back the made land at an enormous price in order to excavate docks. Besides, the space proposed to be fitled up is already needed as atidal reservoir and an anchorage-ground for vessels arriving from the North River after the commencement of the ebb tide, and obliged to wait for the flood before they pass Hell Gate.

In spite, however, of all these objections to this scheme, we understand that a memorial has been prepared by Counselor Busteed and forwarded to libany for presentation to the Legislature, coolly asking that body to disregard the objections of their own Commissioners and the barbor lines established by them, and to give that legal character to the ordinance which at present it fortunately lacks. Should any member be found bold enough to present such a memoria', we trust it will meet the reception it deserves.

Not long since we called the attention of farmers o some radical defects in their system of cultivation. We endeavored to convince them that agriculture is most prosperous when the animal product of the farm is equal to or exceeds the vegetable in value. The reason therefor is the necessity of providing, by means of domestic animals, the manure to ameliorate or fertilize the soil "pon the farm We now propose to go more into detail on the subject as connected will the climate, se that farmers in different Lealities may the better give their attention to ".ch points as are severally most

profitable. The subject of climate is of great importance to farme, and its phenomena have been but very sperfectly understood, though creating marked peculiarities which require different modes of culivation to make their labor profitable. Although the climatology of the United States is inadequately apprehended, and the importance of a more thorough examination only now beginning to be felt, yet we are not without the knowledge of some valuable and well authenticated facts. These have been gathered mostly by the exertions of the Regents of the University in this State, and latterly through officers of the United States army staticned at various posts on our western and norther frontiers, and from the explorations of western travelers. By these various means, we are enabled to establish two important facts. First : That the prevailing wind of the continent is westerly, and blows ever a large surface of dry land; Second: That, as we recede from the sea, westerly and inland, the annual fall of water in rain and snow sensibly diminishes, being much larger in New-Eng'and and the eastern parts of this State, than in the western, and that dry seasons must be the rule whereby to judge of the vast country lying east of the Rocky Mountain range almost to the hores of the Atlantic Ocean.

From these data, we are compelled to divide all the country east of those mountains into two sections-the dairy, and the feeding and stock regions. The true dairy region comprises the New-En-gland States, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the basin of the lakes, which would include in its southern rim all that part of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois lying north of the 41st parallel of north latitude. Over the whole of this region, the dairy system already prevails or is being rapidly intre duced, and must ultimately become the leading branch of farming. It is upon this region, the best portion of which is east of the west line of Penasylvania, that the consumers of butter and cheese must rely for their supply during the next century at the least. Its topography peculiarly adapts it to the purposes for which nature seems to have destined it. Ite hilly and mountainous character secures a healthy atmosphere, pure water, and abundant pasturage during that portion of the year when the level country is scorched by the heat and dried up by the west wind. Pure water, next to good pasture, is an important element for good butter. Without pure, sweet water, the milk will not be pure, and without pure milk good batter cannot be made. Good butter cannot be made or unwholesome water. Even in the dairy region, it will be found that, all other things being equal the best butter comes from the hills rather than the vaileys. In the manufacture of cheese, the condition of the milk is not so important, and the range for the cheese-dairy may be considerably extended beyond that of butter, though its profitable production will still be found only within the butter zone." For, out of that, a sufficient flow of milk does not seem to be obtainable to make its manufacture an object, aside from the greater and

This favored region will ever contain a population which, for refinement, intelligence, and enterprise, will have no superiors and few equals. Wealth will be accumulated by the healthful industry peculiar to the country and the people, and expended in adorning their h uses and in farnishing the utmost facilities for the cultivation of the mind in well endowed and sustained educational institutions Other regions can boast of a greater surface of fer tile soil and a more favored climate, but, for containing all the requisites to health, wealth, and ocial enjoyments, no land can compare with the more congenial portions of this dairy region. Many New England or New-York emigrant has often amid his fat and fertile fields, sighed for the cool reeze and pure streams of his native land.

onger-prevailing heat of the climate.

The dairy farmer there has nothing to fear from competition, and he may count upon a permanence of price for his products unknown to any other pranch of farming. There is but one item wherein competition can affect him, and that is in swine. Still, that is more apparent than real. It is true to certain extent that corn can be raised cheaper in other regions than this. But from the pig to the porker, when properly fed, the dairyman can equal f pet distance his competitor.

Grain-growing is not profitable in this region other than as accessory to the dairy; nor will it be generally found profitable to feed either sheep or attle for the shambles; for the Summer feed which would fatten either would yield a much larger profit if converted into butter or cheese, and the coarser grains would be equally profitable, if fed to the cows and hogs The surplus sold from the farm should be principally in butter, cheere and, eceruing to the present diet, pork. The grans mest cultivated, beyond the necessary bread for the family, should be those which will produce the steates; amount of this came pork, or of milk. O bese, corn and barley are the most important. in eed. Indian corn is the golden crop of the Union. and its cultivation, large as it may appear, is only in its infancy. Even in this region, as large crops tave been grown upon the sere as in the corn regiors of the West

If our farmers would hus band their manure with he same care as do the Fiemish farmers, and apply it in its liquid state to the corn in its early growth, 100 bushels to the acre would be no uncommon crop. While the dairy should be the leading branch, it by no means follows that others may not be added which will prove equally profitable, if in accordance with the leading maxim on the preponderance of the animal product. The land should be made as productive as possible; but the farmer should convert all his vegetable products into butter, choose, perk, beef, or mutton; and only in one or the other of these conditions should they be sold from the farm. There may be localities where a different policy could be beneficially pursued, but in looking ever this region we cannot discover them. The wheat-growers of Western New-York may challenge the correctness of our conclusions as applied to them. Still, the experience of the last five years ought to satisfy them that had they devoted more of their land to stock, and less to wheat, their profits would be much more estisfactory than at present

To give an idea of the limited extent of the dairy region, as compared with all the land in use in the United States, we have condensed a few statistics from the United States census of 1850, which, more than anything we could say, establishes the correctness of our position. The following table of dairy products in the "true dairy region" includes the whole of Ohio, and excludes both Illinois and Indiana, as the amount manufactured in the valley of the Ohio, in the latter State, wou'd be about equal to the amount manufactured in that portion of those States lying within the limits of the basin of the lakes.

TABLE OF DAIRY		IN THE TACK	Dates
	GION IN	1850.	100000
Statre.	Butter.	Cheese.	Total.
Connecticut		£5,363,277	\$11,861,396
Maire		2,431,454	11,673,285
Massachusetts		7,083,142	15,159,517
Wichigap	The second secon	1.011.492	8,077,370
New-Hampshire		3, 196, 563	10,171,619
New-Jersey		365,756	9,852,966
New-York		49.741.413	129,507,507
Ohio		20,819,542	55,268,921
Pennsylvania		42,505,084	42 383, 452
Rhode Island	995,670	316,508	1,312,178
Vermont	. 12,137,980	8,720,834	20,858,814
Wisconsin		400,283	4,034,033
Tetal	218,204,735	\$ 101,963,298	\$330,168,033

The aggregate of butter and cheese produced in the United States during the year was 418,881,199 pounds, which would leave 98,713,166 pounds as the product of all the States outside of the foregoing region. But the butter product of the whole nation was 313,345,306 pounds, and of cheese 105,535,893 pounds, leaving therefore 95,140,571 pounds of butter and 3,522,595 pounds of cheese as the total product of all the other portions of the Union. The whole number of cows was 6,358,644, divided as follows: In the dairy region, 2,897,017; out of \$ 3.461.627, being an excess of 564,610. Comparing all the butter and cheese produced with all the cows in the dairy region, there was 111 pounds to each cow; while out of it, the average was but 29 pounds to the cow.

In comparing all the butter produced in the dairy region with all its cows, there were 76 pounds to the cow, while out of it the average was 28 pounds. Of cheese, the average in the dairy region to each cow was 35 pounds, while out of it the average was only one pound to the cow. The difference will become considerably increased when we consider that in the dairy region an urban population at least two millions greater than out of it draws its daily supplies of milk from the cows included therein. The comparison of the land in use in the two sections makes the disparity still more marked, and proves why, with all the increase of population and settling of new lands, the price for dairy products loes not fall, but rather advances—especially of the phoicest kinds. Of all the acres in use, 84,904,294 were in the dairy region and 208,656,329 out of it.

The Senate of our State has, after due delibera tion, substituted, by a vote of sixteen to thirteen, bill reviving the system of Licensing the sale of Intoxicating Beverages for one decreeing a Total Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic. Our convictions are entirely with the minority on this vote, yet we to not regret the result. For, while we hold Pronibition to be the true and only effectual remedy for the fearful evil of Intemperance, we cannot see bow it is to be upheld and enforced under the rul ags of our present Court of Appeals. We have not, therefore, participated in the present effort for a revised act of Prohibition, as better men, doub:less, have done, for we could not see that any practical good was likely to be attained by the success of that effort. We should very gladly and heartily unite in suppressing the sale of Intoxicating Beverages, but merely to pass an act saying this traffic shall be suppressed, with a perfect consciousness that this act wou'd remain a dead-letter on the a ute-book, seemed to us fruitless and unadvissole. And, though ingenious expositions of the Court of Appeals' judgment in the Liquor cases have been put forth, parporting to show the perfect compatibility of that judgment with the support of differently framed Prohibitory Law, they have not baken our conviction that the Judges forming the najority in the case of The People against Toynbee, would have null fied, and will always nullify, any firetive Prohibitory Act whatever.

It being now settled that we cannot have a law of rehibition enacted by our present Legis ature, we rust no serious resistance will be made to the passage of a License Act. We have little faith in ects of this class—we believe they will be evaded and defied as flagrantly as a Prohibitory Act would he-that for every licensed seller under the Brooks act there will be two sly or bold unlicensed dispensers of A'coholic poison-but we are anxious to have License tried in every shape, but especially in that most acceptable to its champions, so that the public shall see and confess that other devices for restraining deprayed appetite are no more successful than Prohibition. We exhort, therefore, the friends of Prohibition in either House not to seek to mend the License bill in such manner as to make it their own, nor to give any more votes for it than had appear to be needed, but by no means to permit it to be shoffled off or to fail in any manner. Let us see what is the best that License can do for us, in the hope that this may page the way for something better.

The only persons who fully understand all the disadvantages, all the at noyances, all the perplexities attending the employment of slave labor are the laveholders themselves. They experience and ealize what others know only theoretically. This true, at least, of the slaveholders in the more northern slaveholding States. The large slaveolders of Virginia, as a general thing, comprehend he enormous price which they pay for the priviege of holding their feel wimen in bondage. Yet abile they see plainly the general, aggregate and edirect benefit which the S ate would derive from he substitution of free labor for slave, they are deterred from any movement toward its accomplishment by the consideration of the heavy individual se which would be the first and immediate result to them.

The class of men of which we speak, though, for the cause which we have indicated, they are opposed to enancipation, are comparatively reason-

able and mild in discussing the subject of Slavers. The persons who are most violent about it, who are always ready to shoot their opponents, or to hang them up on the nearest tree, who most abcund with noisy threats, are the penniless mi-Litis captains, the mean-spirited and low-lived overseers and field drivers from Connecticut, and the seedy and threadbare politicisms who pursue an office with keener scent than a hungry bloodhound does a runaway negro. One other class, perhaps, we must add to these—the dainty and brainless young Southern fops who stink of musk and coogne, who "patronize" our large hotels and receive as their justly due homage the obsequious attention of silly landlords and fawning servants.

We have always contended that, including the bullies and braggadocios, the un-natural Yankes emigrants, the bar-room politicians and the nincompoops of whom they are made up, the valuant champions of extreme Pro-Slavery views constituted but a miserable minority, even in the South. They style themselves "intellectual men," and "sincere admirers" of Southern "institutions;" but when it comes to the s'aves, they don't own them-not they. They only propose to act as guardians to the estates of their more prosperous citizens. It is singular that people who under stand so much better than anybody else how to take care of the slave interest, never exercise their wonderful business talents in acquiring the owner ship of slaves.

On this point we have recently a most interesting confession by The New-Orleans Delta, the organ of Jefferson Davis and the Southern fire-eaters. The Delta of February 18, says:

"Up to this the Southern party has consisted of the intellectual men of the South and the sincere admirers of her institutions; some of the members belonged to the press, and owned no slaves; some were engaged in other professions, and may have had very few negroes at their disposal; some were small proprietors with large intellect; some were even Northerners by band, and, as usual, the weep proprietors were few and far between."

Thus it seems that whatever intellect there fire eaters may possess, they do not understand or do not heed the prudent admonition: "Put money in thy purse." As The Delta naively remarks, "large proprietors" among them are "few and far between." They are poor coots-mere barking dogs.

The Union professes to set forth what are or must be Governor Geary's views of Kansas affairs, and his reasons for laying down his trust. The article betrays throughout a consciousness that the facts are not as it would represent them. We have never had any direct communication with Governor Geary, and, if we were now to address him, would have no sanguine expectations of a response. The Union is more favored: It is published in the city where Gov. G. now sojourns, and it can doubtless btain from him ready and prompt responses. We challenge it therefore, to procure and publish his answers to the following questions:

1. Are the outrages, robberies, devastations and murders which have darkened the infancy of Kansae justly chargeable in the main on the Free-State or on the self-styled Law-and-Order party?

2. Was the election of March 30, 1855, a free and true expression of the will of the settlers of Kansas then entitled to vote? and is the so called Territorial Legislature of Kansas a fairly constituted representation of the then ploneers of Kansas?

3. Are the Free-State party right or wrong in refasing to recognize that body as a true Legislature, and in scouting the suggestion of obeying its dictates

4. Is there any rational hope that the officers just designated to take a census of the legal voters in Kansas wil discharge that responsibility impartially, and make a true list of the legal voters therein? If not, why not?

5. Suppose the Free-State men to number two to one of the legal residents of Kansas, is there the smallest prospect that they might, by the most earnest efforts, secure a majority in the approaching Constitutional Convention?

6. D. es Gev. Geary, as a friend, advise the Free-State men of Kaneas to vote or take any part in that election?

7. Does he, or does he not, regard the Freesate men of Kansas as grossly wronged by the course of most Federal Officers in Kansas, as well as of the Border Ruffians?

8. Does he, or does he not, regard the influences which bear sway in Kansas as oppressive and unjust toward the Free-State men and their cause? 9. Does he, or does he not, believe that Kansas of Freedom in Kansas.

is in imminent danger of having a Pro-Slavery Constitution fastened upon her in defiance of the emphatic repugnance of three-fourths of her people? 10. Does he, or does he not, regard the Border Ruffian usurpation in Kansas and the "aid and

comfort" rendered it from Washington, as the real causes of the troubles there prevailing? -When The Union shall have procured for my Gov. Geary's answers to these searching questions, we shall be ready to prosecute the investigation. We wish only that the whole case should be fairly

understeed.

The Assembly did a noble day's work for our city esterday in passing the Charter Reform bill by arge majority. Outside of those who profit, or hope to profit, by the abuses and corruptions which this Reform strikes at, we believe there are not five hundred persons in our city qualified to serve on a ury who do not rejoice at this vote. May we not hope that something more will be done in this direction, and that some measure will be adopted which shall serve to shie'd our Pelice evermore from dependence on the fluctuations and corruptions of our party politics? And must we despair of any effect

tual safeguard against the polling of itlegal votes

It is stated that Mayor Wood has consented to ign the order to pay \$136,000 for arrears in the Street-Cleaning Department. The bills were for work done or said to have been done last Autumn; but Mr. Wood said he was not satisfied that the service had been rendered. He kept the orders all the while he was office begging at Washington, refusing to eign or to permit the Acting Mayor to pass upon them. As soon as Mr Wood got home. te suddenly woke up to the awful condition of the streets, and wanted the contractors set at work forthwith. Mr Ebling reminded him of the large bill of arreareges, and said he must have his Ronr's signa ure to the draft before he made new contracts. Mr. Wood Ceclared that no such amount of work had been done; that he had never seen the alleged army of men at work, nor any result of such labor. This implication upon the Superintendent brought out that officer, Mr. Mott, who referred to the bushel of vouchers which had been ent in for the Mayor's inspection, and bluntly told him that he knew perfectly well that the men had been emplyed, especially a force of six hundred just previous to the election in which Wood was a successful candidate-men who worked for the Mayor, at least, whatever they did for the people. This appeal, added to the determined manner of the

Superintendent, had the desired effect; and the result is, the arrears will be paid, and, if the con ore come up as they should, the streets will ence more be cleaned. The Mayor, however, has been receiving no little credit for refusing to pay these arrears. That the work was not well done is certain; but it was done as well as could have been expected, where the men were employed estensibly to clean streets, but really to electioneer and vote for Fernando Wood. It was dirty business on either hand: but we think the voting for such a man must have been the dirtier of the two.

"An Irish Republican" writes us from Hartford for an explanation of the Hon. Exra Clark, jr.'s, vote against the Minnesota bill, because of its permisting resident sliens to vote for delegates to the contem-plated Convention to form a State Constitution. We answer that we emphatically disapprove of that vote, as we have already more fully set forth. We do not object to Mr. Clark's voting that none but citizens (native or naturalized) should enjoy the right of suffrage; but when that question was decided, we think he ought, both as a Northern representative and a National legislator, to have voted for the bill. Minnesota has to-day a population more than twice that of Florida, which has been some ten years a State; she is in every way entitled to admission as a State; she is morally certain, when she comes in, to add one to the number of the Free States—we hope, one of the sarnestly so. We wish, then, that Mr. Clark had voted as he did not on this occasion; we think he must now see the matter in the light which it wears to our view; but do not let the fact that he has once in fifty times voted wrong suffice to put one in his place who is merally certain to vote wrong forty-nice times in every fifty.

We continue to receive applications for individua relief from alleged sufferers for or sympathisers with the Free-State cause in Kausas, in ignorance or contempt of our repeated notifications that we have no money subject to our own discretion. Every dollar which has been sent us since the National Committee of Friends of Free Kansas was organized, has been held by us subject to the discretion of that Committee, and has been paid over on its drafts so fast as called for. That Committee has been represented in Kaneas by its officers or agents for several months past, and must, in the nature of things, know far better how to dispense the monies contributed in aid of Free Kaneas than any stranger could do. We cannot write special answers to the applications which reach us from various points, so we beg all to receive this as their general answer. The Kansas National Committee alone is authorized to do what is frequently solicited at our hands, and that Committee should alone be asked. Address H. B. Hurd, Chicago, blinois.

Straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel is no novelty in the moral world, but the most striking recent illustration of it is furnished by the State of Mississippi. The Legislature of that virtuous commonwealth have just amended their criminal code to the effect that no billiard table shall be kept under penalty of not less than \$500, nor more than \$1,000, while a person renting a house for billiard playing is subject to a fine from \$100 to \$1 000. -Now, we don't preten! to say that these are

not wholesome provisions, or that they don't ovince a lofty anxiety for the preservation of the public morals; but we must add that we should respect such measures a great deal more coming from a bonest State than from one which has refused for years to pay its own just debts and still persists is cheating its creditors.

## THE LATEST NEWS MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

- FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 26, 1867. Robert J. Walker's appointment as Governor of yielded to the solicitation of the President, and the suggestion of his personal friends, having the assurance of that support in the Territory which was denied to his predecessor. This appointment and the circums ances attending it show the disposition of the Administration, and point to the subjugation

Mr. Whittlesey's resignation having been accepted he was requested by the President to remain month longer to complete the investigation of two important claims now pending before him. He has refused to authorize the requisition made by the Clerk of the House of Representatives for \$50,000 to procure books for members until the vouchers are produced establishing a bona fide purchase. He has an elaborate opinion prepared, justifying this refusal.

Mr. Appleton withdraws immediately from The Union, and the question before the Cabinet is whether the Administration shall indicate his successor, or leave the responsibility of the editorial management with Messry. Wendell, McGuire, and others, who are the real proprietors under the ross.

Lord Napier came here with four or five millions of claims against our Government for the destraction of alleged property of British subjects at the bombardment of Greytown. Two weeks before the late Administration went out, M. Sartiges proferred similar demands on behalf of French seljects, requesting Mr. Marcy to I ave them open for adjustment by his successor; but he prepared a 10py which is regarded as conclusive against our lisbility, and Lord Naper, feeling its force and bearing upon England in its application to Cope-Begen and Canton, will wishhold his intended to

Washington, Thursday, March 26, 180. It is stated that ex-Senator Pratt has been tendered

It is stared that ex-Senator Pratt has been transies the mission to Praysis.

The following officers have been re-appointed Hamiston Steart Collector, Galveston, Texas; Widias C Barler, Surveyor, Providence, and Asa Cray, Surveyor, Tiveston, Rhode I land; William B. Fland, Surveyor, Wilmington, N. C: William B. Fland, Surveyor, Wilmington, N. C: William B. Fland, Surveyor, Gille, Indiana; John Boston, Collector, Sarabab, Ga; Daniel Wann, Surveyor, Galera, Ill.

James W. Simmors has been appointed Surveyor, Comma, Texas, vice Norron, resigned, and James W. Simmors has been appointed Surveyor Atlanson Poetness'er of Newport R. E. vice Journ where commission will acon expire.

While it a President was receiving company, belong to said 12 o clock to day, he received a telegraphic dispatch at memoring the death of his nephew, a brooke of Miss Lane. Further carem max were suspended, and no four they public business will be transacted at the White House to-day.

White House to-day.

Ex-Gov. Geary had a long private interview with
the President easy this morning. He will probable
teeve here to morrow, but is soon to return again.
The Hon. Robert J. Waiker is willing to accept the
Governorship of Kansas, but has not yet overcome his objections of the family.

21: We have acceptance, bowever, would have been announced to the Cabinet to day, and not a marial been prevented by the intelligence of the dark of the President's nephew.

It is runged that Judge Mason has recalled hear.